

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870.

Mr. Lewis W. Stevenson is a duly authorized General Agent for the New National Era in the State of Texas.

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THE ELECTION.

The Republican Party Still Victorious.

Up to the hour in which we go to press, the returns of elections which came off on Tuesday are very incomplete, still enough is known to enable us to claim with confidence that the Republican party is yet in the ascendant. President Grant's Administration is sustained. This will give great satisfaction to every patriotic man and woman in the land.

It is a satisfaction to be able to state, that everywhere the elections passed off quietly, and that riot and bloodshed which were fearfully looked for in some of the States did not occur.

From New York, the returns indicate that Hoffman is elected, by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. The Democrats claim fifteen out of the thirty-one Congressmen, but the Legislature is in doubt.

In Massachusetts, Claflin, is surely elected, and a full Republican delegation to Congress is returned.

Rhode Island elects Eams to Congress in the Eastern district instead of Jencks.

New Jersey gives a gain of two Republican members of Congress, and this will give us four out of the five. We have also the Legislature by a majority of three in the Senate and eight in the House.

Illinois rolls up a Republican majority of 30,000, and we have nine of the thirteen Congressmen. That will do.

Michigan gives a Republican majority of 25,000, and has elected certain five of the six Representatives to Congress. We lose the Sixth District on account of divisions in the party.

Maryland has done well, all things considered, and if the Democrats have the State, they have it by a greatly reduced majority. The traitor Swann's majority is whittled down to almost a point compared with what he received two years ago.

Louisiana has done the handsome thing. She gives some twenty or twenty-five thousand Republican majority, and four at least, and probably five, Representatives to Congress of the Republican faith.

Kentucky has, of course, gone Democratic, having elected seven Democratic Congressmen, with two districts in doubt.

Delaware is Democratic, as usual.

Returns from Virginia are very meagre, but it is certain that Messrs. Porter, Platt, and Norton, all Republicans, are elected. This old Commonwealth must struggle hard to get over the stunning blow which Walker has given to the Republican party in that State.

From Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Florida, the returns are too incomplete to justify us in coming to a conclusion as to how they stand.

Missouri is claimed by the Brownites. This result is attributable to Grant Brown and Carl Schurz men who owe all they are to the Republican party. A day of reckoning will come, even to them.

At the present writing we see nothing discouraging in the results of Tuesday's work. The Republican party is still in the ascendant. The lesson is there.

From Wisconsin and Minnesota we have no returns.

Curing Symptoms.

Any learned and competent physician will tell you that there is no greater mistake, or more fruitless endeavor, than trying to cure disease by merely striking at the symptoms; for these are often only the effects resulting from the exertions of nature to throw off the real disturbing cause. It is by these that the skillful physician is often guided to the deeply concealed root of the disease. His ability to thread his way through conflicting symptoms to a clear comprehension of the nature of the disease and the condition of the patient is the proof of his medical genius. There are numberless incompetent practitioners, who, too superficial and ignorant to unaided the hidden workings of nature, direct their efforts simply to the removal of symptoms, following the prescriptions furnished by the apothecary's guide-book in the absence of any knowledge of their own.

It is the same about social evils. Legislate as much as you may against any particular abuse, it will avail nothing unless you hit the root of it.

Much is said about the misery of the working classes in Europe. Trade unions, leagues, and strikes are resorted to, but with no avail. These are mere palliatives. The evil they design to reach, being the inevitable consequence of political conditions weighing on Europe from time immemorial, is deeper down than their measures are capable of reaching. There have always been monarchical rule and priest rule—the two chief impediments to public welfare; the feudal system on the one side, and subject serfdom on the other. All these institutions have allowed the few to monopolize power, and to possess themselves of the soil and wealth of the country, at the expense of the many, whom they have thus been able to oppress by tyrannical and iniquitous laws. Some of these abuses have been removed, but many continue to operate, and will operate for a long time hereafter. It is impossible that the results of wrongs inflicted through centuries should be extinguished in a few generations. America to-day has to contend not only with the evils arising out of the best condition of republican government, but with much imported misery, the fruit of old-established and long inflicted tyranny.

There is but one opinion as to the nature of war. It has been recognized at all times as one of the greatest and most distressing evils which men can inflict upon each other. This view is particularly forced upon us at this moment, when we see one of the most gigantic and sanguinary struggles raging, the very flower of the youth of the great nations sacrificed, and the hopes of so many homes blasted forever. Yet war is an ancient institution among men. It is as old as history itself, and, judging from the old flintstone weapons, whose age is computed by tens of thousands of years, we may conclude that it dates far back to pre-historic times. Humane feeling revolts against it; and of late men and societies have risen among the most civilized nations and zealously worked to win the world to the standard of peace. We have religious sects that deprecate war, we have apostles of peace, congresses of peace, and non-resistant societies, and yet great wars have gone on without interruption. Just now there are again in our midst philanthropic men and women busily devising means to pacify the world, and to save humanity from the outrages and horrors of war. Heartily as we appreciate their intentions and join with them in their wishes to realize their object, we cannot but think that they are of the class of superficial physicians endeavoring to cure mere symptoms rather than striking at the real disease. These people admonish Prussia to renounce voluntarily the fruits of her victories, won at such an enormous sacrifice of life. But of what avail would this be, so far as their great object is concerned? Suppose King William and Bismarck should feel inclined to exercise the superhuman magnanimity demanded of them, it would not be the least guarantee that some other ruler by the "grace of God" would not to-morrow find it in his interest to precipitate Europe into another war. Our friends rightly denounce standing armies; but standing armies are not an isolated fact, they are symptomatic, and are evidence of an unsound condition of things underlying them.

War, in our opinion, is the direct and legitimate offspring of power bestowed upon a few men to pursue their schemes of personal ambition, to the detriment of the people generally. Kings are those who gain by war, while the burden of it falls most heavily upon the nations. They stake their lives, sacrifice their comfort and property, for objects and purposes in which they have no interest, and from which, even in cases of success, they derive no benefit. The people are naturally averse to war, and a nation where the people rule is naturally peaceable. No man likes to be torn away from his profession, and become a soldier, even in times of peace. They have been known to resort to the most desperate means to escape from the hated and dreaded military service. It is true that some facts in our history may seem to contradict the pacific theory of Republican institutions. The Mexican war, and the slaveholder's rebellion came, notwithstanding our boasted Republican Government. The answer, however, to that, is that both these wars were invited by the sworn enemies of Republican institutions, and for the purpose of spreading and perpetuating slavery. These wars represented the slaveholding oligarchy, and not the Republican idea. The longest, and the most devastating wars have been carried on by monarchs, for the sake of conquest, or the balance of power, in utter disregard of the wishes of the people, and of their interest. All the wars of the FIRST NAPOLEON, FREDERICK THE GREAT, CHARLES XII., LOUIS XIV., and CHARLES V., belong to that category and they were absolute monarchs par excellence, and neither of them asked the consent of the people.

The French Republic would never have begun the present war, and their persisting in it is only to be ascribed to erroneous notions of honor, and to the intoxication produced by the system of falsehood and deception which constituted the chief policy of the fallen Emperor.

Even religious wars, the most bitter and intense of all wars, were usually more or less stirred up by the fanaticism of spiritual or secular monarchs. They availed themselves of the ignorance and superstition of the masses, and instigated them to slaughter each other, for theological questions which not one among a hundred could understand.

There is in fact nothing more opposed to Republican liberty than fanatical faith. Those sectarians amongst us who are exerting themselves to smuggle a profession of faith into the Constitution of the United States, and thus to couple religion with the sword, clearly show that they are at heart not Republicans, and fail to understand the true spirit of Republican institutions. No such ignorance, however, prevails among Kings and Priests themselves. They perfectly understand the natural tendency of Republican ideas, and they act in concert to oppose them.

With such opinions we cannot expect any success from the efforts of our friends of the absolute Peace party, but as we know most of them to be true and warm Republicans, we invite them to leave single issues, and join hands

with us and devote their influence and strength to the task of educating mankind more and more up to the correct understanding of the principles of liberty and equal rights as the truest and surest pacificators of the world. To be sure, monarchs will yet continue to make war for generations. No real Republican who believes in progress will doubt, however, that in the course of growing civilization there will be an end to royalty, as there has been an end to slavery. Then it will be, but not sooner, that nations will tender fraternal hands to each other, and realize the truth that the Republic is Peace.

The Resignation of the late Secretary of the Interior.

The resignation of the late Secretary Cox has led to very general comment in the Democratic journals, and the same papers have all, to a greater or less extent, abused the President therefor. Such a course, considering the copperhead malice which controls and inspires Democratic editors, was to have been expected; and no one therefore need be disappointed nor alarmed at this universal howl from that quarter. But that papers calling themselves Republican have joined in this blatant, ill-timed, ill-natured and senseless criticism of the President is something we did not expect. President GRANT is not to blame for having a policy; indeed he would be policy if he did not have one; and having a policy it is of the first importance that his cabinet be a unit, and that harmony prevail between the President and his Constitutional advisers.

General Cox, so far as the public yet knows, saw fit to retire, and by letter to notify the President, giving his reasons therefor. Chief among which is his desire to look after his private affairs. We mention other things, such as his difference with the National Republican Committee in respect to their methods of collecting funds for the campaign from the clerks in his department, &c. Mr. Cox, however, in this remarkable letter takes occasion to let the President and the country understand that he approves of General GRANT's administration, and wishes its success. This would all be very well and very clever, were there not in the letter itself, and in other facts known to some, lurking suspicion and strong indications that General Cox harbors in his mind other, and to him more worthy, reasons for leaving the Cabinet; to say nothing of what the President himself might have desired in the premises for prudential and public reasons.

The publishing of the correspondence in question between the President and Mr. Cox, his hasty departure from Washington, and other transactions upon which we shall not now comment in this connection, show conclusively that General Cox did not leave the Cabinet a day too soon.

There is one thing very generally understood in political circles in Washington upon which we may comment. Mr. Cox is very generally regarded to be what is known as a Conservative Republican, a sort of a *sui generis* in politics, a kind of creature that rarely exists. Indeed there is not, and cannot be, in the politics of this country any such political status as Conservative Republicanism, because there is no half way house between the Republican party and the copperhead fold where the would-be Conservative Republican can find rest for his feet or peace to his soul. Leave the Republican party, and it is neck or nothing. It is repeat, and come back speedily, or land in the slime, filth, and demoralization of copperheadism. This is the upshot and finale of the plunge by whomsoever made. We have many notable examples of this truth that we can point to as illustrations of our declarations above. Where are Senators COWAN, of Pennsylvania, DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, DIXON, of Connecticut, and NOTT, of Minnesota—all with the exception of the latter who is dead—now in the Democratic fold. Where is ANDREW JOHNSON, once a professed Republican at least; a copperhead of the copperheads to-day? Where is SENTER of Tennessee, and WALKER of Virginia? The country will not soon forget the asseverations of many Republican newspapers both in the North and in the South that these gentlemen were both good and staunch Republicans. "Can a man take fire into his bosom and not be burned, can he touch pitch and not be defiled. Witness the recent announcement of this Chief Magistrate of the Old Dominion made to the Legislature of that Commonwealth on the death of the rebel General R. E. LEE!!

Had the men calling themselves Conservative Republicans in Virginia, who sustained Mr. WALKER at the polls, or himself at that time, been told that he would ever send such a message to the Legislature, they would have spurned such an insinuation with indignant scorn, and WALKER himself would have said, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Such a thing as Conservative Republicanism, in the sense in which those would understand it, who are trying to embrace it, does not exist. There is no half way house. He who is not for us is against us. We must be either Republicans or Democrats, or retire from politics altogether. Perhaps Mr. Cox means to adopt the latter course. We shall see, and therefore we wait the development.

In conclusion we will just observe, that in our humble judgment all the papers that claim to support the Republican party should allow cabinet ministers to retire without denouncing the President therefor; and, above all, they should allow President GRANT to make his cabinet a unit, and not take up this senseless refrain of premeditated abuse which the copperhead press and copperhead politicians are loudly shouting over the land.

The Moral Code of the Democracy.

JIM FISK, JR., as he is familiarly known, made a speech at Tammany Hall, New York, just before the election, in which he said:

"I don't think but what if I find an opportunity I shall vote three times a day. I have got fired up with Democracy. I hope you will all be fired up, and that you will keep hot till after the 8th of November."

Again, this bold bragard said that he had 25,000 men under him, and that Tammany could have them if it wanted them; and we must conclude the "big Indians" could have them three times repeated, as Fisk himself proposes to repeat; thus making 75,000 votes.

We do not comment upon this extraordinary avowal of Mr. Fisk expecting that what we now say can have any influence upon the election, because before this paper reaches the reader that event will have transpired. We allude to this avowal of Fisk because this principle laid down so emphatically by him is in perfect accord with the political moral code of the sham Democracy. There is an old saying that children and fools always tell the truth. Bear in mind, we do not call Mr. Fisk a fool in the common acceptance of the term. He is only a political fool, and lets out the secrets of Tammany.

It is a notorious fact that the Democracy all over the country act upon the policy so boldly stated by Jim Fisk, that is, they repeat wherever and whenever there is a chance. We may confidently affirm that if the election in New York goes for the Democracy—and this article is written before the election—it will be done by repeating. The honest voters of New York, by a solid majority, are Republicans, and can only be beaten by fraud and repeaters.

Has Not the Republican Party Accomplished its Mission?

Timid and doubting Republicans have sometimes asked us this question. Our answer has ever been No; emphatically No! Accomplished its mission! What is its mission? For the whole question hinges and is predicated upon just this simple and plain proposition: for what purpose was the Republican party organized? To guarantee to every State, under a provision of the Constitution of the United States, a republican form of government, which up to the time of the formation of the Republican party had never been done. From the foundation of the Government down to the hour of Mr. LINCOLN's emancipation proclamation more than half the States of this Union fostered and cherished an institution at war with republicanism, anti-democratic, and oppressive to the last degree.

With this great evil the Republican party grappled in its infancy, and steadily growing stronger as time passed, till at length galled the reins of government in its own hands, and thus enabled the nation to take a new departure in that career of freedom and greatness which the fathers saw, but which they did not the courage to pursue, yielding, as they did, to the sorceries of the slave-power, and thus binding us hand and foot, so that the nation was in the condition of a living man to whom was bound a dead corpse.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell for any length upon the fact that when the Republican party seized, by authority of the votes of the people, the administration of the Government, the executive and legislative powers which the Constitution confers, a rebellion was sprung upon the nation by the slave oligarchy, and we were precipitated into a bloody civil war. All this is known as history. It is known also that the Republican party saved us, saved the nation, conquered the rebellion, put down the slaveholders' war, and liberated four millions of bondmen. These things of themselves entitle the Republican party to the gratitude of the nation; and, while it is true and faithful to the instincts and principles of liberty and just government, to continued support and prosperity, and, above all, to the unshrinking, hearty, manly, and continued support of every colored man of our race in the land.

There are many and cogent reasons why every true American who loves his country, and desires it prosperity and happiness, should support the Republican party, and especially President GRANT's Administration. This Administration in the brief period of sixteen months has paid \$170,000,000 of the enormous debt which the Democratic rebellion entailed upon us. We may add to this that in the last five years, a Republican Congress has reduced taxation at the rate of \$25,000,000, and kept in power, a Republican Congress will continue this reduction of the taxes, taking only so much of the people's money as shall be necessary to carry on the Government, steadily reduce the debt, and paying the interest thereon, under the supervision and guidance of an economical administration, such as we know General GRANT's to be. Such arguments as these call loudly upon every man, whatever be his color or condition, to support the Republican party and keep it in power.

But our object primarily was to address a few thoughts to the colored man. He has a deeper interest in the perpetuity of the Republican party, if possible, than any man of any other race on the American continent. It is easy enough to see, notwithstanding the civil and political rights of the colored man are guaranteed in the letter of the Constitution and the law, that these would be of little worth were the Democratic party to get control of the Government. That provision of the Constitution which says that Congress shall guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government, remained a dead letter under Democratic rule till the date of the emancipation proclamation. No laws were ever passed to give effect or force to this provision. Had the Democratic party have heeded the Constitution which its elected lawgivers, and executive officers had sworn to support, that vast territory, known as the Louisiana purchase, could never have been erected into slaveholding States with Constitutions at war with the Constitution of the United States, and then admitted to this Union. Missouri could not have come in 1820, and such a notion as that slavery should exist South of a certain line, would have been scouted from the halls of Congress, and from the country.

Florida and Texas could never have become States in this Union with constitutions for ever prohibiting the abolition of slavery. If the Democratic party refused to give power and effect to that provision of the Constitution we are now considering, what better chance has the fifteenth amendment to find favor when the Democratic party shall control the moral and legislative forces of the government? The same prejudice, the same hatred and contempt towards the black race fills the hearts and controls the purposes and actions of the Democracy now as ever; with this difference they are if possible more bitter, more cruel, and more intense in their hatred now than formerly, and for this reason, the colored man is now free, and has the ballot. "A weapon finer set and better than the bayonet," and therefore they hate him. That the Democracy once in power and having control of the government would repeal the fifteenth amendment nugatory and void, needs no prophet to foresee. Witness the action of those States where the Democratic party obtain power. At once in the legislatures of those States, they attempted to withdraw the State's ratification which had been previously, under Republican rule, given to this great bulwark of liberty. In many sections of the South they are even now organizing what they call "A white man's party," to deprive, as they unblushingly say, the "Nigger" of the ballot, and the New York World has recently advised them to keep this purpose in the background till they gain power! Such facts as these show the current of Democratic feelings, purposes, and designs.

To our own people too everywhere we say, stand by the Republican party till this fifteenth amendment is made so thoroughly a part of the fundamental law, that it can never be overthrown nor plucked out.

New Publications.

We find upon our table Peter's Musical Monthly for November. A hasty glance at its contents satisfy us that this periodical is got up with much care and tact. It contains musical compositions and poetry of a high order. Its moral tone is such as to make it a desirable and welcome visitor in any family both on this account, and also because of its excellence as a musical production.

Price \$3.00 a year and \$1.50 for 6 months. J. L. Peters, publisher, 594 Broadway, New York.

The new census shows that the total population of the State of Oregon is 90,776. There are 49,285 white males, and 36,949 white females; colored males, including Chinese, 3,794; colored females, 715. There are in 11,183 persons born in foreign lands. Persons of African descent, 336; Indians, 882; Chinese, 3,291. Total colored, 4,569.

Through the condescension of his Majesty, Ulysses S. Grant, the citizen of the American dynasty are kindly permitted to join in thanks-giving to Almighty God without molestation from Mongrel bayonets or the interference of Congress. We have much to thank God for, but for nothing for which to thank the reprobate, drunken, President, or his minions and thieves. We have also much to ask God for, and as Ulysses has appointed a day for that purpose, we shall sincerely devote ourselves on that occasion to petitioning the Ruler of the Universe to take Ulysses S. Grant and his slaves hence and cast them into the "lake that burns with fire and brimstone, set apart for the devil and his angels," as it is written that "all murderers, and whoremongers, and liars, and all that is abominable, shall have their part in the sulphurous lake."

At the head of the paper stand the following names:

J. R. Nickel, Editor in Chief.

L. B. De La Court, Managing Editor.

The inaccurate quotations from the Bible, which the above describe contains show conclusively that the writer is more familiar with the nomenclature of blackgards and blasphemers, than with sacred literature. Doubtless the inspiration with which he has the most familiar knowledge is that which comes from bad whiskey.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest, by all their country's wishes blest," occurs in four-fifths of the newspaper obituaries of Gen. Lee. —Exchange.

Is it not about time that this bombastic laudation of the rebel chief should cease? We can scarcely take up a paper that comes to us from the South, that is not filled with nauseating flatteries of the late ROBERT E. LEE; and many Northern journals also join in these undeserved tributes to his memory.

We give the following extract as a specimen which comes to us in an extra Galveston News Writer says:

"Lee is dead! The soldier rears. When the loved Apostle, grown venerable with the wrinkles of a century, lay entranced on the isle of Patmos, he heard a voice saying, 'Write from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors.' When the clouds of night hung like a funeral pall over the bloody field of Chancellorsville—when the shrieks of the wounded and dying rose like a mad tumult—when the plunging horses, the screaming shell, the rattling musketry and the sullen boom of the cannon joined in terror and destruction to the advancing host, the dying general murmured from between his quivering lips the invitation 'Let us cross the river and rest beneath the shade of the trees.' He crossed them and rested on the green banks and beneath the waving trees that grow on the other side of that dark river. Thither Lee has gone to join him who was on earth always first in the advance."

It would seem from this that the soldier who kills the most men in battle, even in a bad cause, is the greatest Christian, and entitled to the highest place in Heaven. It may be so! If Lee has gone to Heaven we are sincerely glad of it. "Barkis is willing."

We are beginning to get at the cause of General Lee's death. JEFF. DAVIS says, that "the death of a broken heart," and one journal has declared, that he died being sadly depressed at the condition of the country, that he could stand it no longer. From which we are to infer, that the liberation of four millions of slaves and their elevation to manhood, and to the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, was more than he could stand, and so he died!

Sound Views.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, gave utterance, in a recent speech delivered by him in that State, to the following sound and sensible views:

"A good Republican always respects and obeys the will of the majority. We all have preferences and special friends, but we cannot all be accommodated. Whatever feelings of opposition I may have previously entertained against any of the nominees, I freely consecrate and sacrifice upon the altar of party fidelity. No disappointment of mine shall ever be visited upon any party; and if I have any influence among my friends, I beg of them to unite with me in the endorsement of our ticket."

We give place to the above truthful utterances not because they can be expected to influence the minds of any of our readers in States where elections are to come off before this issue of our paper can reach them, but because these words are sound and timely, and because they should always influence our action at the polls as Republicans.

We have no faith in bolting, nor in bolters, when party fidelity and party adherence is necessary and indispensable to the triumph of sound principles and good government. It will be seen, when the elections are all over, that pretty much all of our losses this year come from just these defections which Senator Spencer comprehends and advises against, and not from the strength of the Democracy. We bet ourselves in certain localities because there were among us men who proved faithless to party—only for this once—to punish some candidate whom they did not like, or to reward some friend of the opposition whom, personally, they thought to be a better man. Remember, hereafter, that party fidelity should be our watchword, and this, too, for the cause's sake. Oppose whom you will in the caucus and the convention, but when the nomination is made stand by it, or there is an end to the Republican party. The colored race has everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by the overthrow of the Republican party and the triumph of the copperhead Democracy.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Philadelphia Age, a Democratic paper, says that the Fifteenth Amendment was forced upon the people by fraud. There is a great deal of loose talk in copperhead journals of this sort, and it comes from men who know better.

The Fifteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution in due form. It was placed there precisely and by the very methods which the instrument itself ordains that all amendments may be made. The Constitution may be amended by a convention of delegates chosen by the people of the several States; or it may be amended by Congress, the two houses giving to the proposed article a two-thirds majority; and when the proposition to amend is submitted to the States, three-fourths of the State Legislatures are required to ratify it; this being done, the proposed amendment becomes a part of the Constitution. Precisely in this way was the Fifteenth Amendment secured. But, says the Age, all the people should have been told before hand that this amendment was coming, and they would have elected Legislatures opposed to it. Just so, chimes in all copperheadism. Who knew it was coming, and who was authorized to give notice to this effect? Nobody. This the Age knows full well. Where, then, was the fraud, and who perpetrated it?

There may be propositions this coming session for other amendments, and some of them may pass by the required vote, and a sufficient number of States may ratify them; wherein would be the fraud should this be done? Can the Age tell?

Democratic Literature.

A paper called the Ohio Democrat, published in Butler county, that State, gives to the country a preface to the President's Thanksgiving proclamation, which for low blackguardism and vituperative slander, exceeds even Brick Pomeroy's slanders and abuse of Mr. LINCOLN. The fellow says:

Through the condescension of his Majesty, Ulysses S. Grant, the citizen of the American dynasty are kindly permitted to join in thanks-giving to Almighty God without molestation from Mongrel bayonets or the interference of Congress. We have much to thank God for, but for nothing for which to thank the reprobate, drunken, President, or his minions and thieves. We have also much to ask God for, and as Ulysses has appointed a day for that purpose, we shall sincerely devote ourselves on that occasion to petitioning the Ruler of the Universe to take Ulysses S. Grant and his slaves hence and cast them into the "lake that burns with fire and brimstone, set apart for the devil and his angels," as it is written that "all murderers, and whoremongers, and liars, and all that is abominable, shall have their part in the sulphurous lake."

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Is it not about time that this bombastic laudation of the rebel chief should cease? We can scarcely take up a paper that comes to us from the South, that is not filled with nauseating flatteries of the late ROBERT E. LEE; and many Northern journals also join in these undeserved tributes to his memory.

We give the following extract as a specimen which comes to us in an extra Galveston News Writer says:

"Lee is dead! The soldier rears. When the loved Apostle, grown venerable with the wrinkles of a century, lay entranced on the isle of Patmos, he heard a voice saying, 'Write from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors.' When the clouds of night hung like a funeral pall over the bloody field of Chancellorsville—when the shrieks of the wounded and dying rose like a mad tumult—when the plunging horses, the screaming shell, the rattling musketry and the sullen boom of the cannon joined in terror and destruction to the advancing host, the dying general murmured from between his quivering lips the invitation 'Let us cross the river and rest beneath the shade of the trees.' He crossed them and rested on the green banks and beneath the waving trees that grow on the other side of that dark river. Thither Lee has gone to join him who was on earth always first in the advance."

It would seem from this that the soldier who kills the most men in battle, even in a bad cause, is the greatest Christian, and entitled to the highest place in Heaven. It may be so! If Lee has gone to Heaven we are sincerely glad of it. "Barkis is willing."

We are beginning to get at the cause of General Lee's death. JEFF. DAVIS says, that "the death of a broken heart," and one journal has declared, that he died being sadly depressed at the condition of the country, that he could stand it no longer. From which we are to infer, that the liberation of four millions of slaves and their elevation to manhood, and to the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, was more than he could stand, and so he